DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

How the People of the South are to be Treated.

A curious and important letter from Yankee General Sherman, in command of the army in the Southwest, has come to light by having accidentally fallen into the possession of the Nashville *Times*. That paper, in introducing it, says "it will give to our readers, after perusing it, more knowledge of the temper and character of the commander of the grand military division of the Mississippi than they have known heretofore. The letter was not designed for publication, having been addressed to his Adjutant General, in reply to certain interrogatories relative to the course to be pursued by subordinate commanders of the military district toward disloyal inhabitants.

Instead of publishing the letter, long and offensive, we give the following exposition of its contents from the Richmond *Examiner*, from which our readers will be better enabled to understand and appreciate the *monstrous* means this infidel and barbarous Yankee commander proposes to be used for the punishment and extermination of the people of the South:

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Letter of Major-General Sherman to his Adjutant-General may be taken as authentic, not only because published by the Nashville *Times* in his own military department, but because of its perfect verisimilitude and complete accordance with the views put forth in other official documents of the dominant party at the North. No Confederate, with blood flowing in his veins, needs, perhaps, at this day, any additional incentive to fight with all his heart against our atrocious enemy: but if any such further incentive were needed, it would be found in this manifesto of the Major-General commanding the "Army of Tennessee." It proclaims broadly, and boldly, and plainly, the whole case, the whole theory and purpose of the enemy in this invasion. "We of the North are, beyond all question, right." This is the main point: this once established, all the rest follows logically. Another proposition laid down by the Major-General (which is the same long since affirmed by Mr. Lincoln himself) is that: "They (the Southrons) did not create the land—their only title to its use and enjoyment is *the deed* of the United States." It seems, then, that there was a certain primeval, aboriginal, self-existent Power called the Union, and she, when she had conceived, brought forth young States—Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, Georgia—to which she made an allowance, during good behavior, of certain possessions and rights. It follows that she may take away all these temporary favours whenever she sees good; for says Major-General, "The United States claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to *change the population*"—that is, to extirpate the present population and substitute another: and lest the exact meaning and scope of this broad claim of right should be misunderstood, the General goes on to illustrate by example: 'Many, many people," he says, significantly, "with less pertinacity than the South, have been wiped out of national existence." But lest his drift should not still be sufficiently comprehended, he remarks that "When the English army occupied Ireland, then in a state of revolt, the inhabitants were actually driven into foreign lands, and actually dispossessed of their property and a new population introduced;" and the General "knows thousands and millions of good people who, at simple notice, would come to North Alabama and accept the elegant houses and plantations there."

So much as to the absolute rights of the United States, in virtue of their original, inherent authority, prior to all mere human and fallible constitutions: and of these rights no jot or tittle he declares must be waived for a moment. Some careless reader of the letter may rise from its perusal with the remark that Gen. Sherman does not offer any proof of the extraordinary facts above stated—namely, that the Union is older than the States; that from it they derive all they possess—that in it they live and move, and have their being. A careless reader, indeed! let him turn to that paragraph in which the Major-General condecends to point to the irrefragable proof of all he chooses to assert—"They (the Southerners) are *but five millions*." There; that is enough: they are in a minority; and a majority has voted that the Union is older than the States, and made the States, and can unmake them. And is the vote of the majority to prevail, or is it not? If this is a Democratic country—and the General hopes it is—he wants to know what five millions can have to urge against a deliberate vote of twenty millions.

Having settled the matter of fact and matter of right by the proper and only true democratic test, the Major General proceeds to the practical part of the business, for the guidance of his Adjutant General. The main question, as he apprehends it, is, whether they ought forthwith "to kill or banish" those "who differ from them in opinion"—"or should we give them time to think?" Hereupon he is inclined to make a distinction between different grades of criminals. To those who submit quickly he would show forbearance; "but to the petulant and persistent secessionist, why death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of, the better." He thinks, however, that, like Satan and the rebellious saints of heaven, they might be allowed "a continuance of existence in hell, merely to swell their just punishment." He can find no parallel for secessionists, except Satan and his friends—nor for the Washington Government, except the Most High Jehovah, throned between the cherubim. Indeed, the Major General is of opinion "that to such as would rebel against a government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal [that is, equal to the punishment of Satan and his imps] would not be unjust." But he will probably consider more maturely of that before deciding.

This wonderful rant is not merely the balderdash of a blasphemous blockhead; it is a bold bid for the highest favour of his nation. The man knows that to sustain them in the outrageous course they have entered upon they need the stimulus of even higher and wilder bragadocio: to tell them that they are gods and we are devils, and to suggest that they should not only exterminate us, but also doom us to the bottomless pit of hell, even this, he knows, is not too strong now for their stomachs: even this they will swallow and ask for more; and when he further insists upon their absolute right and duty to come and possess and enjoy the elegant hot-house plantations, there is nothing more wanted to make him the idol of their hearts. His plan is even an improvement upon the expulsion of the rebellious angels from heaven; for we do not read that Gabriel and Michael succeeded to the inheritance of Belial and Beelzebub; but your Yankee improves upon everything.

Amongst the practical difficulties mentioned by the Major-General as likely to arise in the execution of his scheme, he does not allude to the army of Gen. Johnston. He merely mentions incidentally, before closing his letter, that it will probably be some time yet "before ruffianism, murder and robbery will cease to affect this region of *our* country."

There is nothing new to us in all this: the ferocity, the mean greediness, the [illegible] boasting, all were familiar before: yet, perhaps, this letter is the finest manifestation of the Yankee mind and heart we have yet been favored with. Nobody can find, in all the resources of language, taller talk than this; and one can see no reason why the great Yankee nation (for what cannot a majority vote accomplish?) should not elect this Major-General to be Jehovah, or President of the United States. He knows exactly what to do in either capacity.

We cannot help thinking still that the troops now under Johnston, Lee and Beauregard, will present serious obstables to the full fruition of the Yankee dispensation; and that, before we are "wiped out of national existence," there will be a rather loud minority report.

We have been shown the following extract from a letter of an officer of the 18th Virginia cavalry, Imboden's brigade, of May 14th, 1864. It refers to the fight of General Imboden, which occurred just before the main battle near New Market:

"Before the charge, and while we were in line, the command to dismount was given, when our noble old chaplain sang a hymn and then prayed—the whole regiment kneeling. It was a solemn and impressive sight just on the eve of battle. And God, blessed our arms with victory. The chaplain prayed 'that if it should please God we might scatter our enemies, but, Oh! preserve the lives of these dear ones, and prolong them for thy glory.'"

Truly did God answer the prayer of the devout old man—they were scattered to the four winds and we lost not a man.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

Obituary.

Died, at Atlanta, Ga., on the 27th inst., Captain WALKER ANDERSON, A. A. A. G., Tucker's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, of wounds received in the battle of Resaca, on the 15th instant, aged 27 years.

Among the thousands who have offered up their lives on the altar of their country, no truer patriot, or more gallant officer, can be found than the subject of the above notice.

One of the first to fly to arms at the call of his country, he assisted at the capture of the Forts at Pensacola, in January, 1861. While at Pensacola, he participated in the night attack on Santa Rosa Island, and when our troops were driven off by the enemy he was the last man to leave the island, having waded out to the last boat that left.

At the battles of Shiloh and Farmington, he distinguished himself by his gallantry. Accompanying the army on the Kentucky campaign, he again won the admiration of all who saw him, in the bloody fight of Perryville. His company, being nearly all killed, was consolidated, and his services being highly appreciated by his commanding officers, he was assigned to staff duties, on the staff of Brig. Gen. Patten Anderson.

At the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, and Resaca, he was, as usual, distinguished by his cool courage and zeal in the discharge of his duty. Mortally wounded in the last, he cheerfully laid down his life in his country's cause.

Capt. ANDERSON'S gallantry was the least of his virtues. Intimately associated with him for the last two years, the writer can bear testimony to his moral worth.

His uniform consistency in all that distinguishes the christian gentleman, won for him the admiration and respect of all who came in contact with him. His superiors trusted and relied upon him, his inferiors respected and obeyed.

Exposed to all the temptations of a camp, at times sorely tried by circumstances calculated to test his temper and patience to its fullest extent, he suffered nothing to tempt him to waver for one moment from his usual calm course.

So remarkable and striking were Capt. ANDERSON'S characteristics, that they attracted the attention of every one, even the most religious, and I have frequently heard the remark made, "WALKER ANDERSON is the most consistent christian that I ever saw."

It may be truly said of him that he was "*sans peur et sans reproche.*"

C. T.

Fayettevill Observer please copy.

New Advertisements.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh, N. C., June 1st, 1864.

Straw! is urgently required to make bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this Post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation.

W. E. PEIRCE,
june 1-109-d12t Capt. & Post Q. M.

TEACHER WANTED.

I Wish to Employ a Female Teacher for the next session, for which I will pay a liberal price. She must be able to teach all the branchs usually taught in a family school. Address me at Hilliardston, N. C.

june 2 109-d2t* N. W. COOPER.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE.

We have now in Store, a consignment of several cases of BLOCKADE GOODS, which will be opened and ready for exhibition on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th June, consisting of

800 yards Blk and Fancy Cassimeres,
500 " Trico and Blk Cloths,
2000 " Blk and White English Prints,
100 " Blk French Merino,
312 Pr Ladies White Cotton Hose,
4 dozen Printed Colored Handkerchiefs,
6 " Ladies Gauze Vests.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.

GREECH & LITCHFORD,
june 2-109-d6t Commission Merchants.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

may 27-109-d10t

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. june 2 109-dtf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, at the next General Assembly.

may 2-82-d16t*

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF GOLD MINE.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES
vs.
Property of E. F. Satchell, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Quarterly Court for the District of Black River, I will sell at Public Vendue, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Market House, in the town of Charlotte, all the right, title and interest of Robert F. Hooper in that very valuable property known as the

"*HEBRON GOLD MINE,*"

with the engines and machinery attached, and about three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on which said mine is situated. This valuable property lies in Chesterfield District, about forty miles from Cheraw, the head of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.

Terms of sale—Cash.

S. J. TOWNSEND, Receiver.
Receiver Office Bennettsville, S. C., May 20th, 1864.
ja 1-109-w6w

ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GEN. OFFICE, Richmond, May 28th, 1864. (Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 124.

* * * * * * *

XXII. ALL THE COMPANIES RAISED IN the State of North Carolina for local Defence and special service, will report for orders to Lieut. Gen'l T. H. HOLMES, Comd'g Reserve Forces of North Carolina at Raleigh,

* * * * * * *

By Command of Sec'y of War.
JNO. WITHERS,
A. A. Gen'l.

Official, JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.
Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, copy three times and forward bills to Capt. J. W. Hinsdale at Raleigh, N. C. 107 d3t.

OFFICE MEDICAL EX. BOARD, Gen'l Military Hospital, No. 2. Wilson, N. C. 28th, 1864.

This Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at three o'clock in the afternoon. Officers and privates who are applicants to this Board to be retired, according to law, or who have other business in person with the Board, will please bear this notice in mind, and present themselves for examination only at these specified times.

In all cases applicants will present the necessary written authority to appear before the Board, or their cases can not be considered.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Senior Surgeon Board Ex.
m. 31-107-d10t.

Six Weeks After date, I Will Claim at the Depository in the city of Raleigh, a new certificate in place of the one I lost, (No. 575) funded on the 9th day of March, 1864, a four per cent certificate.

106 d6t. J. G. HESTER.

A CARD.

To the Citizens, Soldiers and Refugees of Pasquotank County, N. C.

APPEARING AS I DO BEFORE THE PUBlic as a candidate to represent the county of Pasquotank in the House of Commons, it may not be improper to state my views in regard to several questions of vital importance to the people of North Carolina, which I will endeavor to do as briefly as possible.

I am opposed to a Convention, let the pretext in favor of one be what it may. We need no Convention, and the body of the people are opposed to one. In regard to the present contest for Governor, I will say, I unhesitatingly declare myself in favor of the present incumbent, Gov. Z. B. Vance. We have tried him and he has proved all we could have desired. The right man in the right place. He is a conservative of the right sort. He is for preserving the honor not only of North Carolina, but the Confederacy, from the fate which our would-be masters are seeking to degrade us.

As for all this gabble about peace and convention, every rational man knows what it means. It only means one of two things; *political capital or treason black as night.* Peace! we all wish peace; not in name, but in a glorious reality. No man can be more anxious for peace than I am. But we want *no* separate State action. We have a President and Congress of our own choice, to whom we have delegated the right to treat and legislate for us. Let us rely on their patriotism and wisdom, and patiently, quietly, and without a murmur await the result.

The storm that has been beating against us for the last three years with so much fury, is nearly spent. Already the skies are brightening. Let us then be united in our confidence—satisfied with our rulers, thankful for our past successes, and hopeful for the future.

ma 10-89-dtamte] GEO. W. HINTON.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in this city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States, to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Secretary.
may 6-99-d3t

JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF RALEIGH IN AND OUT OF THE ARMY.

Camp, Walnut Hill Junction, Va., May 25 1864.

I deem it my duty to make some response to your kind letter, soliciting me to suffer my name and due consideration for promoting our dear Independence. Following my own inclinations and obeying the urgent call of the country for the services of all able bodied men, I must decline any such being used in this present canvass. You will think it in bad taste to be playing the demagogue at the home of the country's defenders. We must stick to the field more than *Cross-road, Stump Speaking politicians.* You ask me in the letter to state my position as regards the candidates for Governor (if I had no objections) I will state, for I have nothing to conceal. I am emphatically and unconditionally for Zebulon B. Vance, and against Holden—for the independence of the South and against all affiliations with the North—for the prosecution of the war until the thieving plundering, brutal and Vandal foe is willing to leave our soil, and acknowledge our independence of him, for without the acknowledgment he is willing to let us "*alone,*" until he is willing for us to return to our wives and little ones in peace, without his threatening and destruction with fire and sword.

JOHN H. KINYOUN, Surg.
106 d1tw1t 66 N. C. Reg.

TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, Genl. Hospitals N. C., Raleigh, May 28, 1864.

THE services of additional MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there.

P. E. HINES,
Surgeon and Medical Director.
ma 28-105-p7t.

THOMASVILLE BANK.

THOMASVILLE, N. C., May 24th, 1864.

This Bank is ready to discount approved paper

ma 27 104-4t* R. W. SHELLY, Cash'r.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA, Subsistence Department, Raleigh, May 26, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.—I wish to purchase TEN LIVE BEEVES, to furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

ma 27-104-tf THOS. D. HOGG.

Bank of North Carolina.—The Stockholders who have Dividends now due on the Stock of this Bank, are hereby notified that the respective amounts *are laid aside in "Special deposit" in the old issue of the Confederate States Notes,* for them, and they are required to apply for the same at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies where payable.

By order of the Board.

C. DEWEY, Cash.
Raleigh May 25, 1864. 103-taw-1m
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy

BANK OF WASHINGTON, Greensboro, May 24, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.

M. STEVENSON, Cah'r.
ma. 26 103 d3taw2w.*

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23-75-dts.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

GIBSON HILL MINING COMPANY.

THE stock of this rich and valuable GOLD and COPPER MINE, located fifteen miles east from Greensboro', and three-fourths of a mile from Gibsonville station, N. C., R. R., which has been profitable worked for the past thirty years, is now offered to any one who may avail themselves of a safe and profitable investment.

This Company is organized under a charter granted by the State of North Carolina, and will receive subscriptions to the capital stock for the next thirty days.

For information in regard to this valuable property, address Dr. D. P. Weir, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Company, Greensboro', N. C.

DAVID McKNIGHT, Pres't.
Greensboro', May 26. ma 27-105-d3*

BRICK FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Machinery, fastings and everything necessary to make a complete BRICK MANUFACTORY; also the stock on hand, consisting of Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Ladies Shoes.

R. W. SHELLY,
Surviving partner of J. Shelly & Co.
Thomasville, N. C., May 26, 1864.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. ma. 31 107-dtc.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF CLAIMS, Richmond, Va., April 18, 1864.

PARTIES having claims against the Government of the Confederate States, which are proper subjects of investigation and report on the justice and the amount of claims, for "loss or destruction of property, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under the laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in labor on the public defences, have escaped from the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have incapacitated for discharge resulted fatally," is organized as Commissioners, and the Commissioner is now ready to receive and hear claims.

Evidence of every kind, of the loss of property, of the age, condition and value of the slave at the time of loss, of the cause of the death of the slave, whether by escape or death, and of the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims for compensation must be presented, duly authenticated, and may be addressed to Col. J. D. HARRIS, President Slave-Claims Board.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtaw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
may 23-d3tw2ts Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-89-dtw&wte

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh, N. C., May 14, 1864.

I REQUIRE (25) TWENTY FIVE NO. 1 WOOD Cutters. Parties having such hands for hire will do well to apply immediately to

W. E. PEIRCE,
94-d12t Capt. and Post Q. M.

For Sale!!

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINing 225 Acres, of which, 30 Acres are in cultivation and very good condition.

A splendid WATER POWER with a SAW MILL.

2 CHEEK SAWS (attached)
A GRIST and FLOUR MILL.
2 FRAME HOUSES,
1 KILN, for the purpose of seasoning lumber,
3 BARNS,
2 LOG WAGONS,
STABLES etc.

The purchaser has also the privelege of buying the live Stock on the plantation, such as

HOGS, 17 in number,
2 OXEN,
1 MULE.

The property is about six miles from Raleigh, and the MILL has a splendid run of custom and is in good condition.

Those who wish to purchase, will please, call at Mr. M. Grauerman's Store for further information.

m. 17 95-d1t.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 23rd inst., and continue until the day of the College Commencement, Thursday, the 2nd day of June.

The Committee of Visitation for the year 1864, consists of

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Gov. of the State and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees,

Hon David L. SWAIN, LL. D.
President of the College.

John L. Bailey,	Neill McKay,
John H Bryan,	Saml. F. Patterson,
John R. J. Daniel,	Thomas Ruffin,
John A. Gilmer,	Jesse G. Shepherd,
Rob't B. Gilliam,	Lewis Thompson,
Calvin Graves,	Edward Warren,
John Kerr,	John C. Williams,
Walter E. Leake,	R. M. Saunders,
Charles Manly,	Thos. Settle,
James T. Morehead,	Patrick H. Winston.
Thomas D. McDowell,	

Such other Trustees as may attend will be considered members of this Committee.

CHARLES MANLY, Sec'y.
Raleigh, May 17th, 1864. 95-d4t.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
ma 18 96-1aw1w* WM. A. DUKE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 3, Goldsboro', N. C., May 16th, 1864.

AGREEABLY to General Orders, No. 34 Current Series, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, an Examining Board, for retiring disabled officers and privates, has been organized at this Hospital.

All who are authorized to appear before a Medical Examining Board, for examination to be retired, are hereby notified that this Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Those interested are respectfully requested to be governed accordingly.

WM. A. DUKE,
ma 18 96-1w Surgeon of Board.

CAROLINA BELLE, QUEEN OF THE SEAS, is now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Smoking Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.

JOS. P. TAYLOR.
Ima 10-89-dlm

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at [illegible] per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. [illegible] charged for other advertisements.

All [illegible] of every description will be executed in this office with neatness, and at prices as cheap as can be afforded in Confederate money.

MRS. E. W. [illegible]
BOARD
By the Month, [illegible] $160
Daily board, do $180
Single meals per day, $ 12
jun 30-d3t

For the Hospitality of Fayetteville. We are commanded to announce, that ALEXANDER G. [illegible] will receive for transmission to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Cumberland, [illegible] Dollars.

may 26-101-dtf.

RALEIGH, Va., May 24, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. No. 3.

All Confederate officers and men who have been detailed at City Point, Va., at any time previous to the 20th of May, are hereby declared to be duly exchanged.

BO. OUD,
Agent of Exchange.

NOTICE.

THERE SOLD OF OLD CONFEDERATE IRON, TO BE delivered at Hargrave, N. C., on the 30th inst. will be promptly attended to. We find it impossible to have the iron transported over the railroads in time for the sale, on account of the roads being cut by the raiders.

P. J. TURNBULL,
Auctioneer.
jne 30 96-3td.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the first inst., in the town of CLARKSVILLE, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE belonging to the Edgecombe House, viz: 30 good feather BEDS, 40 good MATTRESSES, STEADS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, COMFORTABLES and other BED CLOTHING, CARPETS, CHAIRS, TABLES, BUREAUS, SIDE STANDS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

A large lot of Dining-room Furniture, consisting of BOWLS, DISHES, CUPS and SAUCERS, PLATES, KNIVES and FORKS, TUMBLERS, GOBLETS, CASTORS, SALT STANDS and other articles necessary for a Dining-room, Kitchen Furniture and a good COOKING STOVE.

One BILLIARD TABLE, OMNIBUS, HORSES and HARNESS, 2 WAGONS, HORSE CART, 30 or more HOGS, &c., &c.

The Hotel and servants will be hired out for the remainder of the year.

Private sale preferable, and possession given immediately.

☞ Confederate Notes taken in payment.

LIPSCOMBE & KING.
Taboro', May 12, 1864. 97-d6t.*

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a valley,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$50 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

MRS. H. W. MILLER

CAN ACCOMMODATE SEVERAL MEMBERS of the Legislature during the ensuing Session.

94.—tf

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., Richmond, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

F. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 84 taw1d Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Private and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 28 80 d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Iron and Steel Iron,

BECK, BEDDIE & CO.
Raleigh, April 14, '64 dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 14 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 4 to 14 pounds. Persons wishing to buy old wood work of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

C. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-1248

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh N. C., April 26, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the coming winter, I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE,
ap 30-81-d24t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Miller of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail where we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82 d3t Box P. O., N. C.

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

$50 Reward.—I will give the above reward to any person who will arrest and return to me, or confine in jail so that I can get him, Negro boy SAMUEL, belonging to the Estate of A. H. ALLEY. Said boy is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, speaks and answers quickly, and may be recognized known by a lisp or stammer in his voice. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free boy, or obtain employment.

GEO. H. HARRIS,
Adm'r. of A. H. Alley.
Henderson, N. C. [illegible]

BLANKS Executed with neatness and speech at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

The Legislature.

We expressed on Tuesday last, an earnest discontent at the narrow-minded partizanship which marked the action of this body in its late adjourned session. It wholly lost sight of the state of the nation. It seemed to be both blind and deaf, and had neither eye nor ear for the perils of the situation, or the help by which they might be avoided.

In the action of Mr. W. C. Rives, perhaps now the most venerable, as he is unquestionably among the ablest statesmen of the Confederacy, on the *habeas corpus*, they found no example. This distinguished citizen, a Conservative in every true sense of the word, had gone to Richmond with mind uncommitted as to the expediency of the suspension, but without doubt of the power of Congress, and with as little doubt as to the particular moment in which it had been exercised. On reaching Richmond as a member of Congress, he sought the evidence on which the suspension had been voted, and it was ready laid before him; and then, on his own examination, he satisfied himself of its necessity, and has so announced to the nation in a speech as replete with sound, intelligent argument, as those of Mr. Stephens and Mr. Boyden are full of folly and absurdity.

But this Legislature must needs consume time and spend money in a rehash of threadbare arguments which could serve no useful purpose, and attain no desirable end. Not only this; but it has gone further; we know not how much further; but it has passed a bill, "the more effectually to secure the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to prevent citizens in civil life from being removed beyond the limits of the State." At first blush, this would seem to intend a conflict, immediate and unavoidable, between the State and the Confederate authorities. We are not prepared to say that this is so, for we have not yet had an opportunity to fully examine the bill. It can hardly be a measure of *good*, as it emanated from Mr. Nathaniel Boyden, and was sprung in the closing hours of the session. But we shall examine the measure and give to the public the result of our examination.

Apart from these, the Legislature indulged itself in the passage of resolutions as a basis of peace; in approbation of Gov. Vance, of President Davis, and the soldiers—the poor soldiers, who are made to bear, in addition to all their suffering, the grievous weight of being approved by this Legislature. This is what we call "riding a free horse to death."

And even this was mockery; for in the very breath that it uttered this sentiment, it clenched with a grip of miserly avarice, the militia officers, home guard officers, justices of the peace, mayors and commissioners of Raleigh, and Kinston, and such like, and peremptorily determined that these bepraised soldiers, to "whom profoundest thanks are due and tendered," should not have the help or comfort of one particle of reinforcement from any home guard, or militia officer, or any justice of the peace, mayor or commissioner, or constable, or any other officer of the State: but these able-bodied, useless officers should be exempt, and that the "brave and devoted soldiers in the field" should depend on their own "gallantry and fortitude," and on their own "efforts," for any "success."

We trust that every soldier and every soldier's father, brother, uncle, cousin, kin and friends, will get this vote and learn by heart the names of those who have have perpetrated this unjust, unwise and dangerous legislation, that they and all their influence may pay back in coin to the perpetrators the value of their worth. When this vote is published in Yankee land, along with Mr. Boyden's speech—and both will go right there, for both will appear in the *Standard*—they will raise a shout of joy; and only our soldiers, to whom this rightful help has been refused, will have cause to mourn.

And what was most remarkable in this Legislature was, that all the SECTS worked together, (except on the resolutions approving Gov. Vance) with as much concord as though not a string was ajar; and even Mr. Holden can scarce have the assurance to pretend that there is any split, except upon the individual personal difference between him and Gov. Vance, on the question of loyalty and disloyalty as involved in his Convention scheme. Nor can Mr. Holden, or any honest friend of his, have any longer doubt, that there is not and cannot be political or party affiliation between the Confederate men and Gov. Vance, or any other of the conservatives, save only on the very single issue which we have mentioned. On this question they do agree. The Confederates have long been satisfied that Mr. Holden was a public enemy—that he had meditated and sought to carry out a plan of treason, which would have brought the cannon's roar into our own homes—and whelmed North Carolina in infamy and sorrow.

By this time Gov. Vance, and all Conservatives, except the "straitest sect," must all be satisfied of the same thing; and the real, most important and indeed only important issue *now* presented is, whether the people shall have for their next Governor a man who had made up his mind, and had began to announce confidentially, his intention to secede North Carolina again from the Confederacy, or a man who, however imperfect may be his political organization, and however distasteful his associates, is a loyal man, who means to hold North Carolina to her sisters in faithful allegiance, according to the pledge she made, wherein was plighted her honor and her truth. On this question, there is but one respectable side; and on that side the great body of the people are ranged—a few, a very few, growing fewer every day, are left to Mr. Holden. And when men shall come to hear the proof of his criminal intentions, they will flee him like they flee the leprosy.

The Small Pox.

It becomes our duty to announce that this infectious and loathsome disease has again made its appearance in this town, and it is our duty so to announce it, because, as we are informed, in one locality no steps have been taken to prevent its spread. We have great respect for Dr. McKee, who we happen to know is one of the commissioners, and we beg to call this matter to his special attention. It is useless to withold the names. The Small Pox is reported by Dr. Hill to be in the family of Mr. Holden; and more than one citizen has communicated to us the fact, that there is no guard to prevent communication—no flag to indicate infection, nor any other signal. And we are further informed that Mr. Holden communicates with his office, and that persons have access to his house.

Another house in this town, where the infection also prevails, we understand is signalled for the warning of passers by, and for aught we know may be guarded too. We well recollect that a negro servant on the premises of Mrs. Henry, some time ago, had the small pox, and this lady's house was effectually guarded by town police officers, and so rigidly, as to annoy the family. We did not complain in their behalf, because we preferred to counsel submission to the annoyance, rather than run the risk of spreading the infection. Other families have been obliged to submit to like necessities, and there is no reason why Mr. Holden should have an immunity.

We mention the name of Dr. McKee, because we recollect him as one of the Commissioners, and we invoke prompt attention to this matter. We feel a natural sympathy with the afflicted member of Mr. Holden's family, and we would have been glad to have been saved the necessity of this public application for the proper precautions against its extension.

To Correspondents.

We frequently receive letters, saying—"Your Tri-weekly is always a day behind your Daily of the same date, in reaching this Post Office." This is obliged to be so. Our Daily is printed between midnight and day of its date, and consequently is sent off by the mails of that morning. Our Tri-weekly is printed in the day of its date, and cannot get off in the mails until next day—hence its being a mail behind the Daily. And we cannot avoid this: for we cannot print off both editions and mail them in time for the morning trains.

We sometimes receive letters from persons saying that they had paid the proprietor of the *State Journal* for the paper up to a certain period, when upon the books we find them credited for a shorter period. We go entirely by the entries on the books, as it was upon these dates we purchased the establishment, and agreed to furnish the *Confederate* to all subscribers to whom and for the length of time we found the *Journal* was due, according to those entries. If there is any error, the correction lies with the former proprietor, and not with us.

We do wish persons who write for the *Confederate* to be changed from one Post-office to another, would be particular to state *from* what Post-office as well as *to* what Post-office; and that all would specify what issue of the paper they are writing for or about, whether Daily, Tri-Weekly or Weekly. If this were always observed, it would save us a great deal of trouble, would prevent mistakes, and ensure the correction or attention desired.

Every assertion that Mr. Holden and the Conservatives who support him desire to secede from the Confederacy is infamously false.—*Progress.*

This is the bare assertion of the editor of the *Progress*, without even the "by authority" of Mr. Holden. Whereas two gentlemen of the Legislature have publicly and solemnly certified that *they* heard Mr. Holden say that it *was* his "desire" for North Carolina "to secede from the Confederacy," and that "the Legislature ought to call a Convention to take her out immediately." These certificates have been published to the world for nearly a week, and Mr. Holden has issued no denial himself, nor authorised any one else to do so for him. The bare assertion of the *Progress*, therefore, carries no weight with it. Does Mr. Holden deny the allegations of these gentlemen, or authorize the *Progress* to do so for him? There's the point.

☞ GOV. VANCE will speak at

Greensboro', Saturday, June 4th,
Lexington, Monday, June 6th,
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 14th,
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th,
Asheville, Friday, June 17th,
Marion, Monday, June 20th,
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st,
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 23d.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, where the Governor leaves the railroad, for two persons.

Western papers please copy.

"Under Which King, Bezonian?"

The *Conservative*, organ of the "crooked sect," and the *Progress*, mouth-piece of the "straitest sect" Conservatives, are quarreling over three State Senators, as to who they will support for Governor, namely—"Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. Nat. Boyden, and E. J. Warren, Esq." The *Conservative* claims them for Gov. Vance; but the *Progress* demurs, and says:

"We saw and conversed freely with all three of these gentlemen during the recent session of the Legislature, and we are confident that at least two of the three will vote for Mr. Holden, and think it very probable all three of them will. We do not see how gentlemen holding the views and advocating the opinions they do, can vote for Gov. Vance."

We can understand *why* these two latter gentlemen, especially, *may* vote for Gov. Vance, because they know that is the strong side of the party; and wily old stagers, such as Nat. Boyden and Dr. Warren, have no idea of taking passage on board a sinking ship. But we entirely agree with the *Progress* in the remark that "we do not see how gentlemen holding the views and advocating the opinions they do, can vote" *against* Mr. Holden on account of *his* views—for his and theirs are identical. Self-preservation may induce them to vote for Gov. Vance; but they are heart and soul with Mr. Holden.

For the Confederate.

HANOVER JUNCTION, Va., May 23.

Messrs. Editors: By publishing the following list of casualties at your earliest convenience, you will oblige many friends and anxious families. The list is complete to date.

Very respectfully,

R. B. ANDERSON,
Chaplain 4th N. C. T.

CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTH REG'T N. C. TROOPS.

Field and Staff—Killed, none. Wounded, maj E A Osborne right hand severe, acting adj't lieut J A Smmers, co H, jaw and neck severe, W M Durell, co K, acting sergt maj on the 11th, left arm amputated, W B Barnes, co F, acting serg maj on the 19th hip severe.

Co A—Killed, capt W F McRorie and sergt F M Morrison; privates N S Brawley and Augustus Byers. Wounded, lieut F D Carlton thigh severe, lieut W R McNeely thigh, lieut T M C Davidson breast and arm, ord'ly sergt W R Thompson thigh severe, corpl A Lampe mortally, corpl C D Connor thump amputated; privates W L Carter, thigh severe, J W Hobbs thigh severe, W L Gilland leg, D A Bean head mortally, since died, T Christy both thighs severe, J W Coan thigh, J B Stinson thigh, A L Speakes leg. Missing, privates A Bailey and Eli Day.

Co B—Killed, 1st sergt E F Barber; privates T D Barber and Peter Deal. Wounded, lieut J A Cowan leg severe, sergt H C Miller hip, serg D A Danahoo hand, corpl M A Burnhardt right thigh amputated; privates A Danahoo thigh, W F Fisher thigh severe, J C Hyde arm severe, J H Holdsclaw hand, T N Torrence face, G A Torrence arm severe, D W Rayner arm severe, S M McLaughlan thigh and hand severe, S Overcash shoulder severe. Missing, privates Wm Raney and R H Duke.

Co C—Killed, privates C P Arthers, J H Harkness, P Jacobs, Wm Freeman. Wounded, lieut S A Claywell shoulder, contusion, ord'ly sergt J C Turner foot by bayonet accidental, sergt J A Holmes breast, corpl T A Shuford shoulder severe, corpl A L Summers shoulder severe; privates M L Arthers hand severe, S Hendron abdomen, since died, J F Holmes side contusion, A F Lewis face severe, G W Lock thigh severe, H L Dollar arm, P T Miller hip severe, S L Wilson hand, A S Mills breast, G W White, heel, A C Yates ear. Missing, sergt Wm M Adams.

Co D—Killed, privates A Dickson, and S Waters. Wounded, capt T G Lee shoulder, searg R W Hudgins leg, sergt John Pearsall thumb shot off, corpl J J Ellis face severe, privates D L Howel groin severe, W M Anderson, arm severe, W Wiggs, shoulder severe, T Myers neck, N Lee bowels, E Croom heel, E Rupard hand. Missing, private B Johnson.

Co E—Killed, sergt R L Leggett, privates, W W Boling, and L A Taylor. Wounded, Lt S J Litchfied hand and contusion in leg, Lt E Tripp arm severe, 1st sergt G A Litchfield shoulder, sergt W A Cutler head mortally since died, corpl W R Cutrell side severe, privates Joel Jackson head and face severe, B Buck right hand amputated, W C Morris leg severe and captured, J Hawkins side.

Co F—Killed, sergt J T Atkinson, corpl J B Farmer, private H L Jackson. Wounded Lt T B Stith bowels severe, sergt J H Marshbourne breast contusion, sergt Jas Gay temple severe, corp J L Burton leg broken captured, corpl W P Wooten thigh severe, corpl J H Watson arm and thigh severe, privates Joel Taylor arm severe, J B Woodward shoulder severe, T D Knight arm severe side, E Flora, neck severe, J G Winstead hand contusion, B B Rhodes side.

Co G—Killed corpl J H Hanes, privates, J P Shive, E J Douthit, D E Blackwelder. Wounded, corpl S A Kelly leg, Lt D J Smoot leg amputated since died, privates J A Cranfill arm and hand, P S Rose arm severe, S Davis hand, S A Davis arm, A Athey shoulder, William Perry mortally since died, R M Williams hand, H A Wise shoulder severe, W M Sheets arm, W R Moore hand severe, J H Whitlock right hand amputated.

Co H—Killed, corpl M F Walker, privates S Chamberlin, and Wm Forcum. Wounded, ord D H Thomas arm severe, sergt J G Powell mortally since died, sergt A R Tomline foot severe, corpl M L Kinder hand with bayonet accidentally, severely, privates H C Alby head, M Brown, Jas Michell foot severely, Cader Parker side severe, R R Morgan face, T W Edwards temple, Wm Lambert leg, T L Morgan thigh severe, H F Robison thigh, A Madison bowels mortally, D W Money left arm amputated, Jas York thigh. Missing, private H T Sprinkle.

Co. I, Killed—Privates Calvin Hackady and Abner Prevette. Wounded—Or'd serg. Jesse Scott, finger amputated, serg. H L Clayton, wrist, corp. J W Selby, thumb amputated, corp. J W Swindell, thigh severe, privates S Caton, hand, E J Daniels, hip, W A Johnson, side severely, Wm Collet, finger shot off, J W Graves, arm severe, S E Hoover, both legs severe, J D Oakly, arm severe. Missing—Private C Foster.

Co. K, Killed—Ord serg O Holshouser, privates J L Fralye, P A Helleg. Wounded—Lt M S Bean arm, corpl P A Bruns leg severe, G H Bassinger shoulder severe, F M Mills elbow contusion, D W Corl shoulder and foot, J T Owens head mortally, J M Bean shoulder mortally, L Beaty shoulder severe, A Friedheim foot, R E Crowell hand severe, J A Glover hand. Missing—Privates J C Casper and N A Eller

HEADQUARTERS 1st N. C. CAVALRY.

Messrs. Editors: You will confer a great favor on this regiment and its friends by publishing the following list of casualties:

Wounded—Col W H Cheek in left shoulder.

Co A—Wounded, James Hoy severely in leg.

Co B—Killed, corp Stephen Lassiter, bugler Wm E Bryan, private Mills B Powell.

Co D—Wounded, private Albert Wright, severely in leg.

Co E—Wounded Capt Cad J Iredell, in right breast and arm, F A Hawks, in thigh severely, J Bullock, J Sims and F W Green. Killed, private C Dickerson.

Co F—Wounded, corp Chas M Stitler in side severe, privates W L Barrier severely in left arm, J W Dry in thigh.

Co I—Killed, corp B B Mecredy, and private A H Whaley. Wounded, W H Stetson and Jno Smith.

Co K—Killed, private D V Green. Wounded, W Kinsland, T Passmore, D Johnson.—Missing, capt J C Blair, private G W Guy.

Recapitulation—Killed 7, wounded 16, missing 2, total 25.

Eight companies of the regiment were present, mounting 212 men and officers. We captured the guidon of the 1st Maine cavalry.

GEO. S. DEWEY, Adjt.

Editors Confederate:—Be kind enough to publish in your columns the following list of Casualties in the 66th N. C. T., Martin's Brigade, in the engagements of the 16th, 18th and 20th of May, Col. A. D. Moore, Commanding.

Field and staff—No casualties.

Company A, captain J W Latta, commanding. Killed—Privates Lewis Christman and Sydney Browning. Wounded—Sergts W J Barrow leg severely, J D Whitaker leg severely, privates F Mangum hand, Wiley Teasley hip, Robert Oates side, Nathan Couch breast dangerously, John Dunnagan shoulder severely, John Pool forehead, John T James finger, Hillman Glenn face severely, S J Garrett thigh, Green Phips leg severely, Jesse W James wrist, Ransom Pool mortally since dead, Thomas Whitaker body by shell, W H Cardin hand severely.

Co B, Lieut Jas B Bunting, Commanding. Killed—private Thomas Bunting. Wounded O C Stalling head and hand severely.

Co C, Capt David S Davis, Commanding. Killed—None. Wounded, sergt J Grant arm severely, privates H B Smith spine dangerously, H L Horn head dangerously, W J Smith finger.

Co D, Capt W T Robertson, Commanding. Killed—Private E A Brock. Wounded—Capt W T Robertson side severely, private John Turner thigh, A Woodward groin, Jesse Cameron hip.

Co E, Capt S S Quinerly, Commanding. Killed—None. Wounded—Privates P Boon head dangerously, Joe Cox side.

Co F, Capt W J Rasberry, Commanding. Killed—None. Wounded—Sergent Stanley arm severely, privates C Gooding shoulder severely, W Bowen arm severely, W Lyons arm, John Simmons jaw severely, James Weatherington leg.

Co G, Capt E G Blackmer, Commanding. Killed—Private Samuel Spats. Wounded—Private G W Garner hip.

[Co's H and I are not given by our correspondent.] —EDS.

Co K—Lieut Jno I Massey commanding. Killed, none. Wounded, lieut Jno I Massey shoulder dangerously, privates H Creech thigh, D J Price finger.

Total number killed, 5. Total wounded, 37.

This regiment with the other two of Martin's brigade (17th and 42nd) were the first troops to reach the enemy's works in the charge of the 20th inst, and behaved with such conspicuous gallantry on the occasion as to win a most flattering notice of their services from our division commander, Gen R F Hoke.

This statement I desire you to publish, Messrs. Editors, inasmuch as a Virgina brigade supporting us 300 yards in *our rear*, have attempted to appropriate those laurels which were so nobly won by our own troops (North Carolinians) and to whom the honor of the victory gained at Howlett's farm on the 20th inst., so justly belongs.

J. STUART ARMITEAD, JR.
1st Lieut. and Adj't 66th N. C. T.

North Carolina in the Recent Battles.

Messrs. Editors: I enclose the following extracts from a letter from an officer in Gen. Lane's brigade, in relation to the gallantry of certain North Carolina officers in the recent battles. These noble men are making a name for themselves which will ever live in the hearts of their countrymen. Well may the heart of the "Old North" swell with pride at the mention of their deeds of noble daring.

After speaking of the bloody battle-field, the noble dead and ghastly wounded, and acknowledging the gracious hand of Providence in shielding him from harm, he says:

"Yesterday (May 12th) was the hardest fight of all. At 5 a. m., the enemy charged and broke Stuart's brigade on the left of our brigade, and near the centre of our army lines. They poured in the breastworks and gave our brigade a raking, enfilading fire, enough to cause the bravest and best disciplined to break; but they stood as Gen. Lane commanded them, until the enemy had approached nearer, when the command was given to charge, and the works were re-captured. From then till night, the battle raged furiously along the whole lines, and this morning we held the same lines, with the yankee army still in our front. It is about 11 o'clock, and no fighting yet. * * * * Gen. Lane, though in the thickest of the battle all the while, is not scratched. Capt. E J. Hale is unhurt, but I regret very much to write you that Lieut. Lane, A. D. C., had his left leg shot off below the knee and a part of his right foot shot away. He is cheerful and doing as well as could be expected this morning under the circumstances. Col. A. C. Avery of the 38rd, is I fear, mortally wounded—right thigh and left arm badly broken. Lt. Col. Wm Lee Davidson of the 7th, missing—supposed to be killed. Col. William M. Barbour, of the 37th, missing—some say killed, some say a prisoner. There is now only one full Colonel (John D. Barry of the 18th,) left with the brigade.—Col. Barbour was captured yesterday evening in a charge that our brigade made, in which we captured one battery of five guns, one Colonel, over four hundred prisoners and four stand of colors. Three of the colors were taken by the 37th Regiment, and one by Lt. Octavius A. Wiggins. Lt. W. also took one of the finest swords I ever saw.

Capt. William T Nicholson had charge of the Sharp-shooters of the brigade, and located the position of the enemy first spoken of, that was charged. It was a hazardous undertaking. Gen. Lee called upon Maj Gen. Wilcox for a man what would do the work, and Capt. Nicholson was assigned. When he started, Gen. Lee said to him, "Captain, I am sending you on a dangerous excursion, and I leave it to your discretion whether to go or not; but the fate of my army depends upon it, and for God's sake don't [illegible] go back," said the General to the Captain, as he went to execute the order. Capt. Nicholson, certain their [illegible] and in person to the head of Gen- Our brigade [illegible] and flank which was [illegible] making the enemy abandon an advantageous position which he had secured on another part of the field. The object was accomplished, and we returned to our original position which we still hold."

Capt. Nicholson, mentioned above, is a son of Thomas W. Nicholson, of Halifax county. He graduated with distinction at the University of this State in 1860, and during his undergraduate was one of the editors of the University Magazine. He is a most gallant officer, and is said to be the best Judge Advocate in the army of Virginia. He has filled the position of Judge Advocate in Gen. Wilcox's Division Court for nearly a year. I sincerely regret to learn that since the above letter was written, he has been wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell.

Lieut. Octavius A. Wiggins, is also from Halifax county, and is a son of Mason L. Wiggins, Esq., well and favorably known as Senator from that county in the State Legislature. I learn that in order to get possession of the flag mentioned above, he was compelled to take a foot race with the Yankee ensign. Young Wiggins was too fleet for him, and secured the prize. Lieut. W., has since the above occurrence, been wounded in the thigh. WARREN.

Editors of the Confederate; The contrast between a storm and calm is nowhere seen and felt more than on the battle-field. I am now writing on the edge of the scene of battle fought recently between Siegel and Breckinridge, to be called, I suppose, *the battle of New Market*. The town of New Market is in the county of Shenandoah, on the valley turnpike, 48 miles north of Staunton and about 70 miles south of Winchester.

It was announced that Siegel had occupied Winchester with 5,000 men. This was the signal for the army of the valley to buckle on their armor. Siegel had advanced but a short distance from Winchester, when Imboden's troops, together with the ranger companies located here, commenced annoying him. As the Confederates were greatly outnumbered by Siegel's forces, they of course avoided a pitch battle until they had drawn the enemy as high up as New Market. Here Imboden was reinforced by Gen. Breckinridge, when a very bloody battle ensued; small compared with the gigantic movement on the Rapid Ann, but long to be remembered by the inhabitants of this country, and far longer by the unfortunate victims who bit the dust that day.

The Federals had driven Imboden back for a day or two, until Thursday, when Breckenridge came in sight a little south of New Market. Here for the first time Siegel became aware of Breckinridge's whereabouts; and a retreat of course was his only alternative; but how to accomplish a retreat, was his great concern. The Shenandoah lay in Siegel's rear about five miles. He must cross this river and burn the bridge: and to do this required a conflict of the most severe kind. During most of the day the battle raged hotly; the very earth seemed to shake under the roar of artillery. Siegel gradually moved towards the river, and being far superior in artillery force, he crossed the river under heavy fire, burnt the bridge in his rear, and retreated in the direction of Winchester; though it is stated he is returning. Breckinridge being Imboden's superior in rank, commanded in person. The Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute were on the field, and I heard Gen. Breckenridge speak of their bravery in the very highest terms. Seven of their number were killed and fourteen were wounded.

The Confederate mortality is said to reach forty. The wounded and missing amount to five or six hundred. The Federal loss is of course unknown; one hundred and fourteen were buried at New Market after the battle was over; forty four wounded are within gunshot of me now, and their ambulance train was a quarter to a half mile long. Their loss in prisoners will probably reach four hundred. Their loss is probably one thousand men, four pieces, and a large number of horses &c.,

Now that the battle is over, the two armies gone, and the dead buried, all is still as death, save the occasional appearance of a man or two on horseback coming to see the field.—He finds it strewn with lifeless horses, bomb shells, torn clothes, broken canteens. Pools of blood here and there, and the deep tracks of hoofs and wheels, are all that remain; and the sun seems to shine with sickly light upon this scene of carnage. And as I walk among the wards of the two hospitals, northern and southern; and as I see the eyes of one and another close in death; as I look upon the victims of cruel war, who are doomed to pass through the remainder of life with the loss of a leg, or an arm, or an eye, and as my heart follows the mail and the telegraph home to those who are to shriek at the announcement of the death of fathers, sons and brothers slain and lost to them; and then remember that what I see and feel here, is not a tithe of what has transpired elsewhere over our broad unhappy land, most truly can I offer the prayer of the excellent Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina to the King of Nations, "Give us a *speedy*, an honorable, and a lasting peace"

VIATOR.

Army of Tennessee.

This army at last has apparently got into the necessary position for a battle to ensue. All the necessary arrangements have been made. The relief committees and the reserve Surgical corps have been ordered to their stations and every appearance indicates an early engagement. Doubtless this Sabbath is destined, and as it has often been before, for a battle to occur.

By our dispatches it will be seen that the scene of conflict between the gallant Cleburn with his soldiers against Howard's corps was most terrible and destructive. Doubtless the enemy are more desperate than ever and fight with the incentive which drunken courage and misplaced confidence of supposed disparity of strength gives.

The enemy has been making a persistent effort during two days past, to extend their line so as to get Altoona as a point for their left to rest on. If Sherman secures that place, he gets a near base for his supplies, brought on the State road, and thereby he secures an objective point against us, which will permit him to make a centre for the accumulation of stores, and where he can rest until he recuperates.

Gen. Johnston will prevent the manœuvre and there is little doubt that a general engagement will ensue on the ground mentioned.—It is the important point, for which all previous strategy and fighting for position has been made.

These are our views founded on a thorough knowledge of the topography of the country and the run of the game hitherto. A large number of prisoners, captured by Cleburne on Saturday morning, arrived here last night.—They are [illegible] visitors. [illegible] *Intelligencer, May 29th.*

THE TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year [illegible] by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the South Army.

RICHMOND, June 1, P. M.

A large force of Yankee cavalry made a raid on Ashland to-day. Rumors from the vicinity report that they saw a column of smoke ascending in the direction of Ashland.

Severe fighting has taken place to-day on our right. All reports from the front are favorable. The Press reporter will doubtless send particulars to-night.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RESACA'S FARM, June 1.

No general engagement to-day, but some fighting reported on Wilcox's front, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. Breckinridge has also been engaged to-day with success, capturing one hundred prisoners from the 2nd Yankee corps, who are on the way to Richmond. Also heavy firing at one time in Kershaw's front, but believed not to be more than heavy skirmishing. Also heavy firing this evening in the direction of Bottom's Bridge.

Yesterday evening our cavalry fought the Yankee infantry near Cool Harbor, and were pressed back until reinforced by our infantry. During this fight Maj. Flournoy of the 5th Va., was killed. There was also a cavalry fight near Beulah Church, on Monday evening, but it amounted to very little.

Prisoners captured report Grant out of rations. It is quite possible a general engagement may occur to-morrow. The length of our lines precludes anything like accurate reports from the whole front.

From the North.

RICHMOND, June 1.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th ult., says all the Yankee wounded at Fredericksburg, except forty, have been removed, preparatory to the evacuation of the city.

Joshua Giddings dropped dead at Montreal on the 23d.

Mosby's men have destroyed all the block houses and bridges from Union mills to the Rapidan. Nothing interesting from either army. Gold quoted at 186.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 1, P. M.

The New York *Tribune* gives the particulars of an affray at a hotel in Washington, between Voorhees and Senator Chandler, in which the latter was roughly handled. The collision grew out of remarks at the table by Chandler against the copperheads.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, June 1.

A special to the *Advertiser*, dated Senatobia, June 1st, says Northern dates of the 28th contain many comments on the late Federal reverses, and prognosticates Grant's success with new movements.

The Metropolitan records a summary of reverses damaging to federal pride—it believes the south can never be conquered—their recent success undeniable. They have already achieved their independence.

The Ohio *Crisis* estimates the loss in cereals consequent upon the reduction of labor in Ohio, at 1,200 millions of bushels.

The New York *Tribune* says a large number of officers have resigned.

Out of 2,000 men drafted in Connecticut recently, 16 signified their willingness to serve the balance of the period out, or get off on medical certificates.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, June 1.

The Senate to-day passed the bill regulating impressments, with amendments, but not affecting the main objects of the measure, viz. to transfer the power of impressments, with limitations, from military authorities to the collectors. Also passed bills authorizing the appointment of additional Quartermasters and Commissaries.

The House was occupied in the further consideration of the bill amending the tax act.

Various bills and resolutions were introduced.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, May 30.]

The Military Frontier.

Since Monday last, the enemy appear to have been massing the greater part of their forces on the south side of the State road, and it is said now hold a line from Dallas southeastward to Powder Spring. One corps (Hooker's) it is stated, still holds a position at Cartersville, north of the road, where it is strongly entrenched. Skirmishing has been more or less active since Monday—the severest yet reported happening Wednesday evening, altho' the skirmishing was much more *extensive* Friday.

There was no firing on Saturday, and passengers report that all the indications favor the opinion that a great battle will soon occur. It may have taken place on Saturday or Sunday, but at the farthest, will not be postponed many days.

The fight on Wednesday with a portion of Hood's Corps is reported to have been attended with most gratifying results. A friend who has conversed with many of our wounded, and particularly with a captain in the 6th Alabama, who was struck by a fragment of a shell while in command of a party of skirmishers in front of our line, gives some interesting particulars. This wounded officer, whose thigh was badly contused, lay helpless between the lines and would have been shot or trampled to death but for the humanity of the Federals, who, when they first advanced to the charge, drew him aside, placed him behind a tree and gave him a drink of whiskey.

The Federals he observed were then pretty "tight." They advanced boldly in six lines, that is to say in a line of six deep, and receiving a terrible fire, fell back in confusion. After a while they rallied again, and as they passed him, gave him a second drink from a canteen. This time the repulse was more decided than before. A third time they repeated it, giving him a third drink, and they themselves evidently very much intoxicated. The last charge was attended with terrible fatality, and it was not renewed that night. The Federals retreated altogether, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field. Our men never left the ditch nor was one of them in it hurt. The only loss the Confederates sustained was in their reserves who lay some distance behind, but were seriously annoyed by the Yankee artillery. About one hundred and twenty were killed and wounded, and this with the exception of a few skirmishers composed the Confederate loss.

Gen. Hood was in the entrenchments among the men, and had given peremptory orders that any man who left to pursue the foe should be fired upon. A deep large proportion of the Yankees that were killed, the distance being so small. The wounded were withdrawn by the enemy under cover of the night, and to this no objection was felt. Our troops have no use for them. The general estimate of the Federal loss was five to six thousand.

Our army was in the highest spirits and the best possible condition. The stories from the front of the force of the enemy are huge. If Grant could be made to believe Sherman has so many men there, he would not long look for reinforcements in Virginia.